

army they would have given the same service. Before we ask for loyalty we must provide opportunity.

Mr. REID: That may be so far as it goes, but the fact still remains that the Japanese born in this country whose births were registered in Japan and who are now twenty-one years of age have a dual citizenship. Japan looks upon them as citizens of Japan. They are so much under the control of Japan that even when they die in this country both their birth and death certificates must be sent to Japan.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: And their ashes as well.

Mr. MacINNIS: That is true of other orientals.

Mr. REID: Japan recognizes these people and that is why so many of them went back to do military duty there. To the best of my knowledge, 1,600 of them left just prior to 1939. They were born here and they went to Japan to serve in the army. They can now come back to this country and say, "We are Canadian citizens." There is no law such as has been spoken of by the hon. member for Vancouver East that would touch them. I do not know of any law that can touch them. Should we open the door to those 1,600 who went to Japan to do military duty and then stayed there at the request of Japan? Should they be allowed to come back to this country and claim Canadian citizenship?

Mr. MacINNIS: Surely if the Canadian government has information that 1,600 persons born of Japanese parents in Canada went to Japan and served in the Japanese army, when those 1,600 return to Canada they can be picked up as having been disloyal to Canada and punished according to Canadian law.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: How can they?

Mr. MacINNIS: You know the crime they committed, or whatever you may call it. I do not know why you could not do that. Take the case mentioned by the Secretary of State that occurred in Great Britain. That case had to do with Germany.

Mr. FULTON: He was not a citizen of Germany.

Mr. MacINNIS: It is true he was a citizen of Great Britain, but the claim is that these persons are also citizens of Canada. We are dealing with them not because they are citizens of Japan but because they are citizens of Canada. We can do the same thing as was done by the British government in connection with that case.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: How are we to tell which are Canadian citizens and which are not? Will the hon. member state what allegiance is owed by the two Japanese who were in the galleries and who must have been introduced there by members of only one party?

An hon. MEMBER: Were they in the government gallery?

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: They were in the members' gallery and no Liberal or Conservative brought them in.

Mr. MacINNIS: As the members' gallery we would put them in is on that side of the chamber, the hon. member will have to ask his hon. friends on his side of the house.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: No hon. member on this side brought them in. I have my own ideas as to who entertained them at lunch and who brought them in here.

Mr. KNIGHT: I respectfully suggest that we are getting away from the subject.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: No, we are not.

Mr. KNIGHT: This debate seems to have developed into another debate on the Japanese question. I heard enough of that during the last session and I do not want to hear any more.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: You know nothing about it.

Mr. MacINNIS: There are two who do not know anything about it.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: You should know it all because you have dealt with them long enough.

Mr. MacINNIS: Certainly I know it all.

Mr. KNIGHT: I think we as Canadians should accept responsibility for the bringing up of our own Canadian-born citizens. That is why I referred to the case raised by the hon. member for Vancouver South. He was not in the house when I spoke, as reported on page 1001 of *Hansard*. If we bring boys up in this country after having accepted their parents, if we put them through our schools then I am afraid we shall have to accept responsibility, and if they get into trouble we shall have to punish them as Canadians. We cannot dodge our responsibility by saying to a young German or a young Czech or a young Englishman or a young what have you, "We do not want you; we have brought you up in this country; we gave you your education, but we do not like you and you